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## HKAA Meeting Today

Members of the former Hongkong Automobile Association are reminded that a meeting will be held in the Board Room, South China Morning Post, at 5.30 today, to consider the question of reorganising the Association which has been inoperative since the end of 1941.

## BRITAIN OPPOSES UN PROPOSAL

### Jewish Immigration

Lake Success, Jan. 21.—Britain on Wednesday night rejected the recommendation of the United Nations Assembly for opening a major port in Palestine by February 1 to permit the beginning of large scale Jewish immigration.

Britain's refusal to comply with this key provision of the Palestine partition plan was placed before a secret meeting of the UN Palestine Partition Commission by Sir Alexander Cadogan.

The British declaration thus made it clear that the Commission would be unable to implement the first step in the partitioning of the Holy Land and would be compelled to report its failure to the Security Council.

Sir Alexander Cadogan, replying to four specific questions submitted by the Commission, also declared Britain had no intention of increasing the present immigration quota of 1,500 a month between now and termination of the British mandate now scheduled for May 15 or earlier.

Cadogan's answer was given great importance because it involved the first deadline in the partition plan and thus provided the first test of the Commission's ability to implement it.

After hearing Sir Alexander Cadogan, the Commission was to begin discussion on the nature of its first report to the Security Council which probably will be submitted late next week.

This report will include a summary of the Commission's difficulties to date and will undoubtedly call the Council's attention to Britain's position on immigration as well as other phases of the partition plan.—Associated Press.

### Hearst Very Ill

San Francisco, Jan. 21.—Mr. William Randolph Hearst, the noted American publisher, was reported here today to be seriously ill.—Reuters.

## EDITORIAL

### Freedom Of The Press

To millions living in democratic countries who have long enjoyed liberties of thought, speech and writing, it may come as some surprise that the United Nations have found it desirable to establish a special commission to define the rights and obligations of these privileges. But the fact that such a commission was set up is a clear indication of the importance of the subject in the eyes of the world. In the past, freedom of speech and writing was considered a luxury, a privilege of the few. But now it is recognized as a basic right of all people. The United Nations Commission on Freedom of the Press was set up to study the problem of freedom of the press in the light of the experience of the world during the last war. The Commission's task is to define the rights and obligations of the press and to recommend measures to ensure their freedom. The Commission's work is of great importance to the world, for the press is the lifeblood of democracy. Without a free press, democracy cannot survive. The Commission's report will be a valuable contribution to the understanding of the press and its role in society.

## Secret Agreements Between Russia & Germany Disclosed

### SOVIET ASPIRATIONS IN 1941 LAY TOWARDS INDIAN OCEAN

Washington, Jan. 21.—Hitler and the Soviet Foreign Minister, M. Vyacheslav Molotov, agreed that Soviet territorial aspirations lay "south of the Soviet Union," in the direction of the Indian Ocean, it was revealed here tonight when the German Foreign Office records of German-Soviet relations between 1939 and the invasion of Russia in 1941 were published by the State Department.

The records cover conferences between Hitler and M. Molotov on the splitting of the world into Russian, German, Italian and Japanese spheres of influence, and discussion of the "division of the British Empire."

Subsequently, though no agreement was ever signed, M. Molotov demanded that the area south of Baku and Baku in the general direction of the Persian Gulf be recognised additionally as a centre of Soviet aspirations.

The State Department gave no explanation for its publication of these documents.

The British Foreign Office and the State Department had agreed to publish together, in chronological order, all documents captured from German archives.

In today's release, made without British co-operation, observers here saw a considerable diplomatic significance in the timing, because it had been kept secret as likely to offend Russia.

The text of various secret treaties to the treaties between Germany and Soviet Russia are given. These include the secret additional protocol to the non-aggression pact of August, 1939, whereby the northern boundary of Lithuania was established as the boundary between the German and Soviet spheres of influence.

### HITLER'S INTERVIEWS

It provided that the question whether Poland was to be independent was to be determined later by friendly agreement, and Germany declared her political disinterest in South-Eastern Europe.

The documents include memoranda on Hitler's interviews with representatives of all the Axis powers, including Japan, in so far as these affected Soviet-German relations.

A memorandum of an interview between Hitler and the Japanese Foreign Minister, Matsukata, on March 25, 1941, said: "The Führer spoke of his conviction that England had already lost the war."

"It was only a matter of having the intelligence to admit it."

A memorandum by the State Secretary in the German Foreign Office, Baron Von Weizsäcker, warned in April, 1941, that a war with Soviet Russia would give Britain new moral strength, and that a German advance even to Moscow and beyond would not bring peace, but, instead, would prolong the war and sacrifice the economic advantages Germany was then deriving from Soviet Russia.

Most of the material contained in the documents has been published before in one form or another, some in despatches from Germany by Allied correspondents after the collapse.

Much of it was contained in the book "Speaking Frankly" by the former Secretary of State, Mr. James Byrnes.

### SECRET PROTOCOL

There was another secret protocol to the treaty of friendship of 1939 whereby Germany and the Soviet Union agreed to suppress Polish agitation against either power in their respective halves of Poland.

Baron Von Weizsäcker, in his memorandum, stated: "I can summarise in one sentence my views on a German-Russian conflict: If every Russian city reduced to ashes were as valuable to us as a sunken British warship, I should advocate the German-Russian war for this summer, but I believe we would be victors over Russia only in a military sense and would lose in an economic sense."

German attempts to gain Russian participation in the Tripartite Pact came to a head with an invitation which was accepted by M. Molotov to visit Berlin in November, 1940.

Hitler told the Soviet Foreign Minister of the imminent "defeat of Britain" and sought the creation of a coalition of Germany, Russia, Italy and Japan, "all of whom want to be satisfied out of the bankrupt British estate."

### RUSSIA'S ASPIRATIONS

In the secret protocols apart from Europe, Germany only wished to regain her former territories in Central Africa.

Italy's aspirations centred in North and North-Eastern Africa, Japan's in East Asia, and Russia's in the direction of the Indian Ocean.

It was further agreed to try to wean Turkey away from her links with the Allies and reach an agreement with her, replacing the Montreux Convention by another giving Russia unrestricted passage through the Dardanelles.

M. Molotov signified his agreement to this provided German troops were withdrawn immediately from Finland and Germany would sign a treaty of mutual assistance with Bulgaria, and also provided that Japan would renounce her claims to coal and oil concessions in Northern Sakhalin.

This agreement was never signed, and within less than a month, Hitler issued from his headquarters a directive to staff chiefs on "Operation Barbarossa" which began: "The German armed forces must be prepared to crush Soviet Russia in a quick campaign, even before the conclusion of the war against England."

The following weeks brought frequent Soviet expressions of concern over German troop movements in Bulgaria and Rumania.—Reuters.

## DEMONSTRATIONS BY BAGHDAD STUDENTS

Baghdad, Jan. 21.—Students demonstrating against the revised British-Iraqi treaty of alliance entrenched themselves in a Baghdad school building.

Steel helmeted and heavily armed police besieged them. Three police were reported killed. This would bring the rioting death toll to 11 since Monday. 10 other persons were reported hurt, bringing the injured to 150.

All schools were ordered closed for a week after an estimated 6,000 students began roaming Baghdad streets this morning. Similar disorders were reported in other Iraq cities.—Associated Press.

## CONSOLIDATION OF WESTERN EUROPE

### Defensive Alliance May Be Extended

London, Jan. 21.—A vital move in the regional consolidation of Western Europe was considered in diplomatic quarters in London tonight to have been taken by an Anglo-French decision to approach the Benelux Governments with an offer to widen the 50-year Anglo-French defensive alliance concluded at Dunkirk on March 4, 1947.

Though no official confirmation was available, London tonight of the reports that formal proposals to extend the Franco-British Pact have been lodged at the capitals of Luxembourg, The Netherlands and Belgium, usually reliable quarters in London believe them to be correct.

The unwillingness of officials here to comment on the news is considered to be solely due to a determination not to anticipate the statements which the British and French Foreign Ministers are to make tomorrow to their respective Parliaments.

A Reuters despatch from Paris stated that the reports were not denied in usually well-informed French circles tonight.

### GROUND PREPARED

It was, in fact, strongly rumoured in London that Mr. Bevin would make an unexpected announcement when he opens the two-day foreign affairs debate in the House of Commons tomorrow.

There is every reason to believe that the ground has already been carefully prepared by informal preparatory talks between the five governments concerned.

As long ago as last March, when Mr. Bevin spent a few hours in Belgium on his way to the Moscow session of the Foreign Ministers Conference after signing the Anglo-French Pact at Dunkirk, the possibility of a similar alliance with the Belgian Government was being discussed.

Since then, the conclusion of the customs union between Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg has drawn these countries closer together so that an extension of the alliance, not to Belgium alone, but to all three states, appears a logical development.

The first reaction to the news of the offer in diplomatic quarters here was that it possessed both a formal and a tactical significance.

### REINFORCING SECURITY

Taken at its face value, the extended alliance in the Anglo-French plan if it meets with the approval of the Benelux group, will reinforce the security of the Western victims of German invasion by a long-expected defensive treaty.

By bringing the Low Countries into the Pact, the traditional and long neglected security requirements of both France and the smaller states to her northwest would be met. But the proposal, whether intentionally or not, has another significance. The successful extension of the Anglo-French Pact would bring a "Western bloc", based on military treaty commitments, so often condemned in advance by Soviet propaganda, into being.

In fact, the conclusion of a defensive treaty system in the West, formally directed against a revival of German aggression, comes after the still-developing network of alliances in Eastern Europe with the same avowed aim that has been developed from Moscow and Belgrade.

It remains true that a link between the Eastern and Western treaty systems is provided by the existence of the 1942 Anglo-Soviet Alliance and the 1944 Franco-Soviet Alliance, though attempts to revise the former, which were undertaken in Moscow last spring, have, in the meantime, lapsed. It is assumed in reliable quarters here that news of the Anglo-French move had already been communicated to Washington.—Reuters.

## China Centre For Atomic Research

### Scientists' Request

Nanking, Jan. 21.—The establishment of an atomic research centre in China to permit the country to compete with the United States, Russia, France and other nations in the study of nuclear fission for peacetime benefits is the goal of a group of Chinese scientists.

Dr. Li Shu-hua, Director of the National Academy at Peiping, has requested the Ministry of Education to ask government for an initial appropriation of US\$400,000 to establish a research centre to build a cyclotron at Peiping Academy.

Dr. Li has been consulting various government officials on the project. He says that both men and materials are available in China for the project, but an adequate appropriation organised studies could begin almost immediately in atomic energy and nuclear fission.

He said Dr. Chiang An-chung, former student of Madame Curie, has been asked to direct the project. Other Chinese scientists who worked at the Manhattan project would be asked to return to China. Among these are Dr. Jen Chin-kung and Dr. Tseng Chao-lun, both of whom are on the staff of the University of California atomic laboratory.—United Press.

## Self-Supporting Policy For Japan Announced

Washington, Jan. 21.—The United States government pointed its Japanese occupation policy toward making Japan self-supporting "at the earliest possible time" and disclosed to other allied powers that funds for that purpose will shortly be asked of Congress.

The burden of maintaining Japan's civilian economy at a cost of around US\$350,000,000 a year, a policy statement declared must be removed from the American taxpayers, and Japan must be enabled "to make its proper contribution to the economic rehabilitation of the world," the United States informed the Far Eastern Commission.

The pronouncement appeared generally to bring American policy toward Japan into line with United States aims for Western Germany where also the announced objectives are to make the people self-supporting and able to contribute to the economic recovery of other nations.

Major General Frank McCoy, American member of the Far Eastern Commission, presented the policy statement at today's Commission meeting to provide basic understanding on the part of the other powers of the army's request to Congress for funds to finance restoration of "peaceful industries" in Japan.

Thus far United States policy has been to spend minimum funds in Japan to prevent "disaster and unrest." The objective which McCoy described, however, also would

## Last Days Of 5 Great Warships

### SCRAPHEAP DECISION BY ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED

### Cruisers Also To Go

London, Jan. 21.—Lord Hall, the First Lord of the Admiralty, today told Parliament that four of Britain's battleships will be scrapped during the next 12 months.

The ships, the scrapping of which will mean the disappearance of some world-famous names from the Royal Navy, are the Queen Elizabeth, 32,700 tons, the Valiant, 31,000 tons, Nelson, 33,300 tons, and Rodney, 33,900 tons.

Disclosing the decisions at a specially convened gathering of naval correspondents earlier, Lord Hall had opened with the words "The First Sea Lord and I feel like padres taking a funeral service for a number of very old friends."

Lord Hall also announced that the 30,750-ton battle cruiser, Renown, would be scrapped, and that several cruisers—believed to number seven—will also be scrapped.

What the future strength of the Royal Navy will be after the scrapping is not clear, but Lord Hall told the correspondents: "We have, of course, five modern battleships which we shall retain."

They are: Duke of York, Howe, King George V, Anson—all with standard displacement of 35,000 tons—and Vanguard, 42,500 tons.

OUT OF DATE

Lord Hall explained that the battleships to be scrapped had become more and more out of date in their armaments and fighting qualities and more and more expensive to keep in reserve in a proper state of repair.

"We have been forced to conclude that even if we could afford the manpower and money to keep them in reserve, they would be of very little value in the future," he declared.

Lord Hall, however, shook his head when asked by correspondents whether the decision was made because it was felt that battleships might be obsolete in atomic warfare. "We still retain battleships and still think they are of great fighting value," he said.

The full official story of the scrappings was disclosed simultaneously in both Houses of Parliament this afternoon.

### COMMONS STATEMENT

A Government statement said: "The useful life of a battleship is normally reckoned to be approximately 20 years. This period is calculated on normal peacetime usage and is greatly reduced when the vessels are subjected to arduous war service."

"As a result of review, the Admiralty has come to the conclusion that, of the capital ships remaining in the Royal Navy, Queen

Elizabeth, Valiant, Renown, Nelson and Rodney are likely to be of the least value as fighting ships."

"The possibility of maintaining the battleships in reserve was considered, but they would be costly to maintain in this state, both in money and manpower."

"If they were to be of any value in a future emergency, they would need extensive refits and modernisation, which, in view of the heavy cost and labour involved, could not be justified during the next few years."

"Even if the work was done, the vessels would fall considerably short of the standard and capabilities of modern construction."

"In particular, their speed could not be increased to such an extent as to render them capable of taking their place in a modern fleet."

Explaining the decision to dispose of a number of cruisers and smaller ships which were obsolescent or of little fighting value, the statement added: "This action does not represent any new departure but is a continuation of the process which has been going on since the hostilities ceased, under which redundant and outdated warships have been scrapped, or sold if a market could be found."

"The Admiralty is satisfied that these reductions do not reduce the effective strength of the Royal Navy below that required to meet any emergency which is likely to arise in the foreseeable future."

### DISTINGUISHED SERVICES

Two of the four battleships to be scrapped saw service in two world wars.

The Queen Elizabeth was commissioned in December, 1914, and was the flagship of the Eastern Mediterranean squadron in the 1914-1918 World War, taking part in the Dardanelles campaign.

The surrender of the German fleet was negotiated on board the vessel in November, 1918, when she was the flagship of Admiral Beatty, Commander in Chief of the Grand Navy.

During the last World War, she was seriously damaged by human torpedoes in Alexandria Harbour in 1941, but after repairs she served against the Japanese in the Far East.

The Valiant was the first battleship to be launched in the 1914 War and went undamaged through the battle of Jutland. During the last war, she served in the Mediterranean, where, like the Queen Elizabeth, she was damaged by a human torpedo attack at Alexandria. After repair, she had a notable share in the campaign against Italy, both at sea and by bombarding Italian positions ashore.

The Nelson was commissioned in 1927 and the Rodney was completed a few months later in the same year.

General Eisenhower and Marshal Badoglio signed the Italian Armistice on board the Nelson at Malta in September, 1943. Two years later, at the same table on board, the surrender of the Japanese in the Penang area was signed.

### FOUGHT THE BISMARCK

Most of the Nelson's war service was in the Mediterranean, but she also took part in the bombardment preceding the Normandy landings and later fought in the Far East.

The Rodney steamed 150,000 miles on war service. She was in the action against the 46,000-ton German battleship Bismarck, achieving during the chase speeds which had been thought impossible and afterwards scoring the first hit on the German vessel. She took part in the North Africa landing operations and was damaged by a German aircraft during the Normandy campaign.

(Continued on Page 4)



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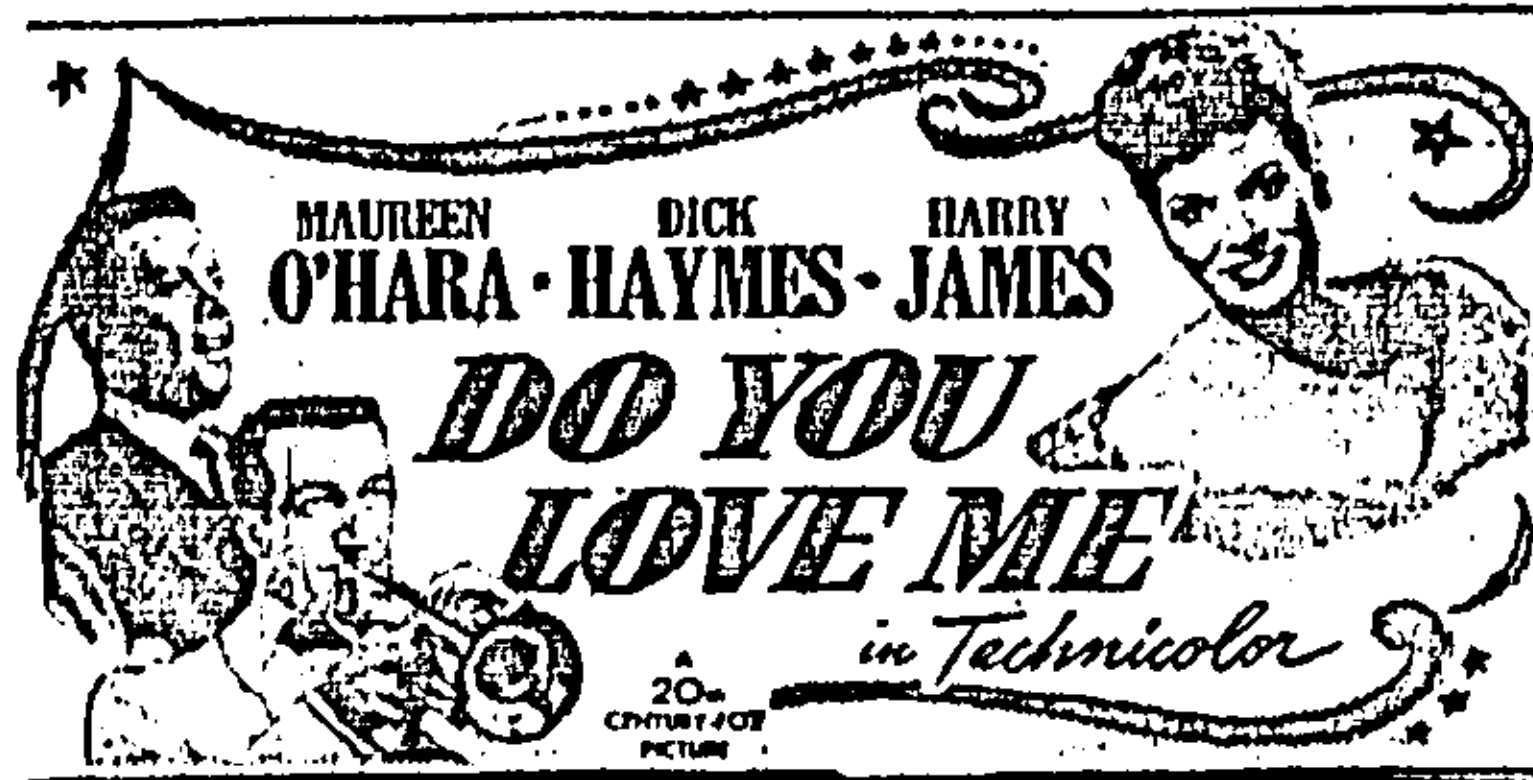
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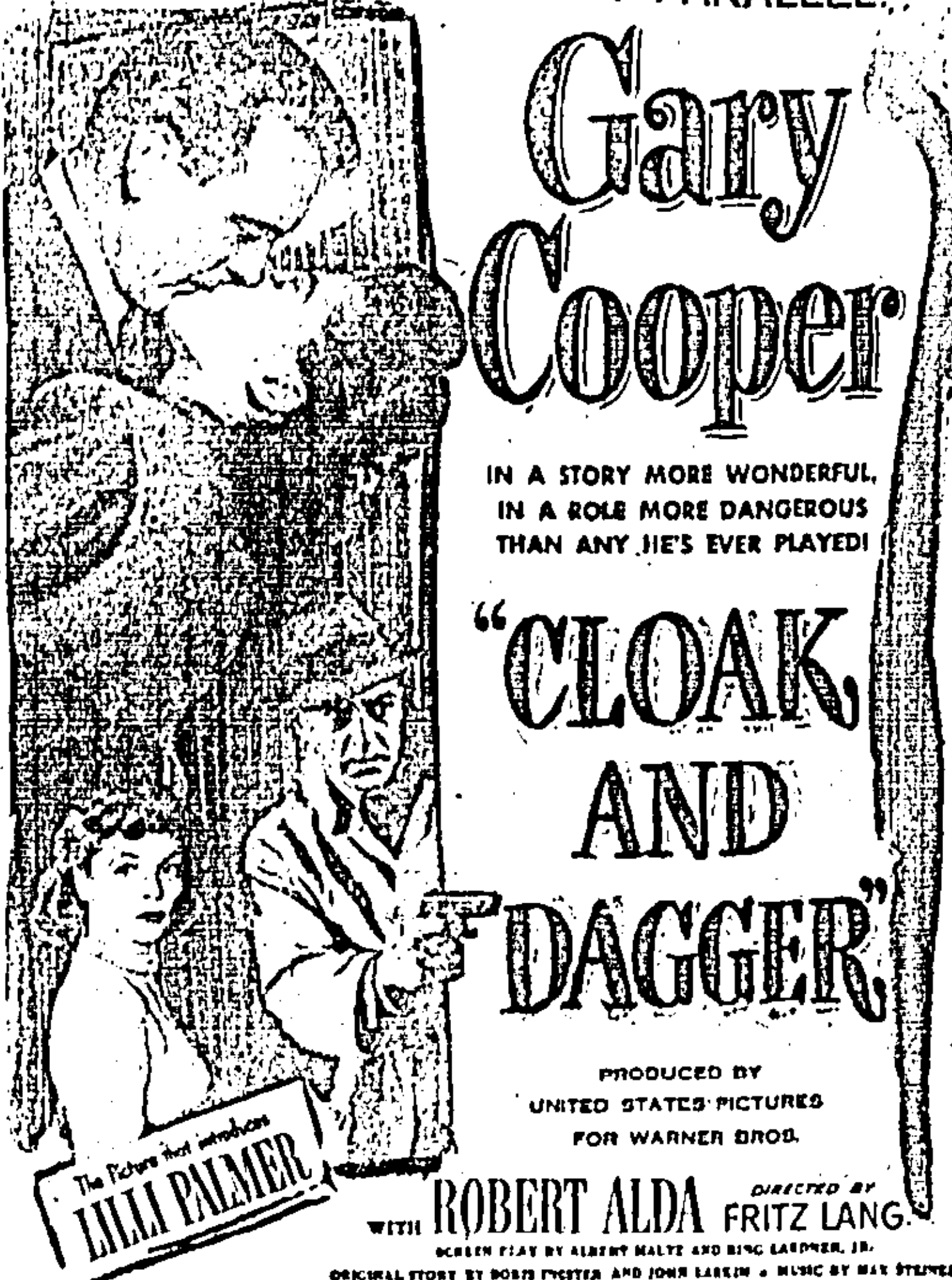
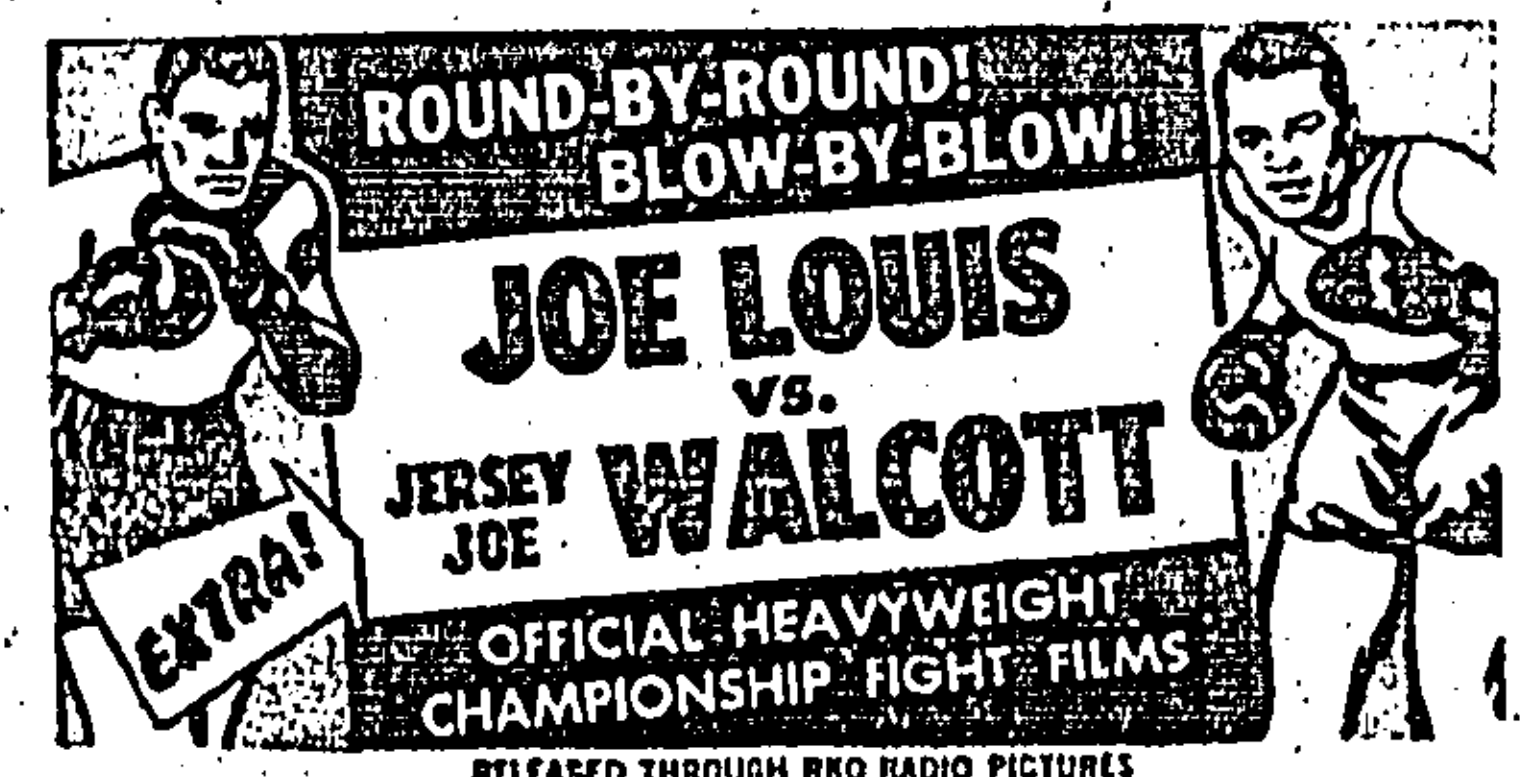
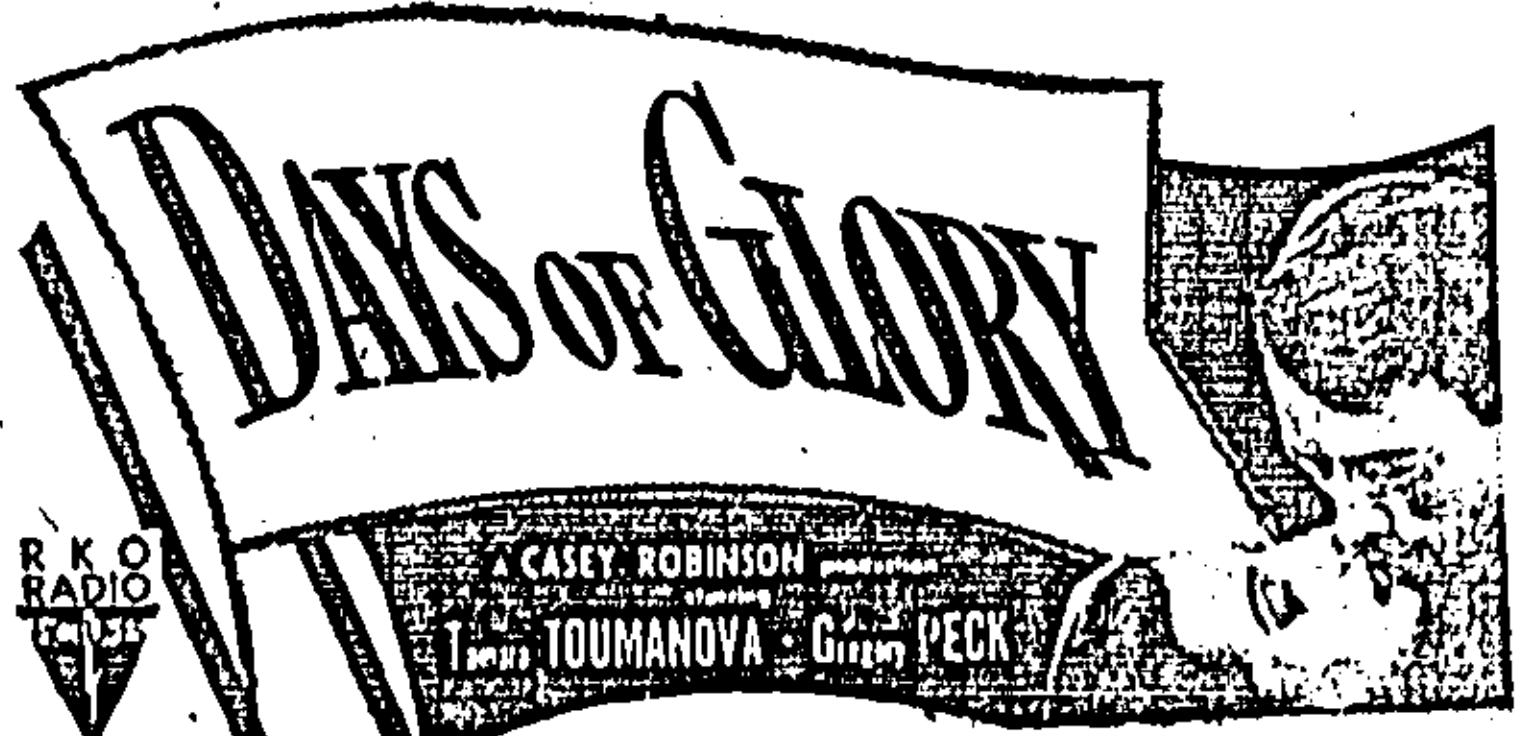
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## PAUL HOLT here presents a highly personal estimate of 1947. His year's winner —

## It's the SUN!

LONDON, JAN. 9.

PROFILE of 1947: It was the sun that made the year. 1947 began with tempests and blizzards and the still shroud of snow. For four months the sky did not clear once. And the people, unprepared, resentful of this burden of the elements, grew sour and sullen and listless. It was lucky indeed they found a chatterbox like Shinwell on whom to fasten their hate, or there might have been some real trouble.

Into this atmosphere of pinched and petty gloom there arrived an American reporter, Mr Nat Finney, of the magazine Look.

He saw listlessness. Above the grey silence he heard only occasional grizzling, which sounds like fingernails scrabbling on sheets. He smelt a sickroom despair here, and cabled back to his paper that Britain already had "The Mark of Death."

That shook us.

The old invalid began to shout for nurse in a voice no longer querulous but getting angry.

Nurse was Sir Stafford Cripps. The more he bled us and purged us and stuck leeches on us and closed us and opened the windows wide and kicked us out of bed, the more we loved that man. He was the beginning of our salvation. And then the sun came out. That saved us. From April to December it shone and shone and shone as never before. And the people steadied, grew calmer, did some healthy self-appraisal, and began to go back to work.

It was the sun that had done the trick.

Elsewhere a vast number of people in the East and an equally vast number of people in the West finally decided to abandon all pretences of liking each other. Thereby peace seemed slightly better assured, since people who are not speaking to each other rarely come to blows.

## West and East

AMERICA confidently pursued a world policy of inflation, which she felt sure, would in the end be a good thing, finding a new world value for goods she was already beginning to over-produce.

Communism, following some re-buffs, took one mortal hurt. Faced with the opening of civil revolutions, Communist-organised, the peoples of Italy and France showed an open tendency to laugh and went about their business.

Man of the Year was Mr Shinwell, who withstood all ridicule, and was finally proved right in his coal policy, though he lost his job in the process.

## Nettled!

FACED with growing encroachments to their personal liberty, the people of Britain showed a steady indifference. But one thing riled them. Mr Herbert Morrison, in a speech at Bradford, said we had too much money. He said we had Idle Money, Hot Money, Black Money, and Loose Money.

The citizens, nettled by this tort, at once replied: "Who-me? You must mean two other fellows." On this subject there is a deep and growing disagreement between the Government economists and the people, who know that their wages and salaries are stretching today no more than two-thirds of the distance they did on January 1, 1947.

The economists say that it is the money that creates our present inflation. The people say it is the inflation which makes the pound go nowhere at all. Both are right. The only point of argument is—Where is the pound? In your pocket or the other fellow's?

Woman of the Year was Princess Elizabeth, who held world front pages daily with ease.

Sight of the Year was that devout Quaker Sir Stafford Cripps fighting for yet shorter skirts.

Animal of the Year was a man-eating rabbit bred by the Roscoe Jackson Memorial Laboratory, Bar Harbour, Maine, U.S.A.

Lord Montgomery said: "What we need is leadership plus team-work" more often and in more places than anybody else.

India, becoming free, turned terrible, making more death than happened to the British Armed Forces throughout the war. The world, including Indians, looked on, scarcely moved.

## Future man—

PROFESSOR J. B. S. HALDANE, at Princeton, described the man of the future. He will have great muscular skill but little muscular strength, a larger head, fewer teeth. He will not be able to speak until he is five, and will still be learning at 40. He will live several centuries, and will be more rational and less a victim of his emotions. I don't know whether he sounds all that nice to know.

In the great change-over of power, privilege, jobs, and authority from the middle or reflective classes to the lower or productive classes, a thriving time was had by lawbreakers. This led the Home Secretary to withdraw official support from a move to suspend the death sentence, which made some people feel right down ashamed of our times.

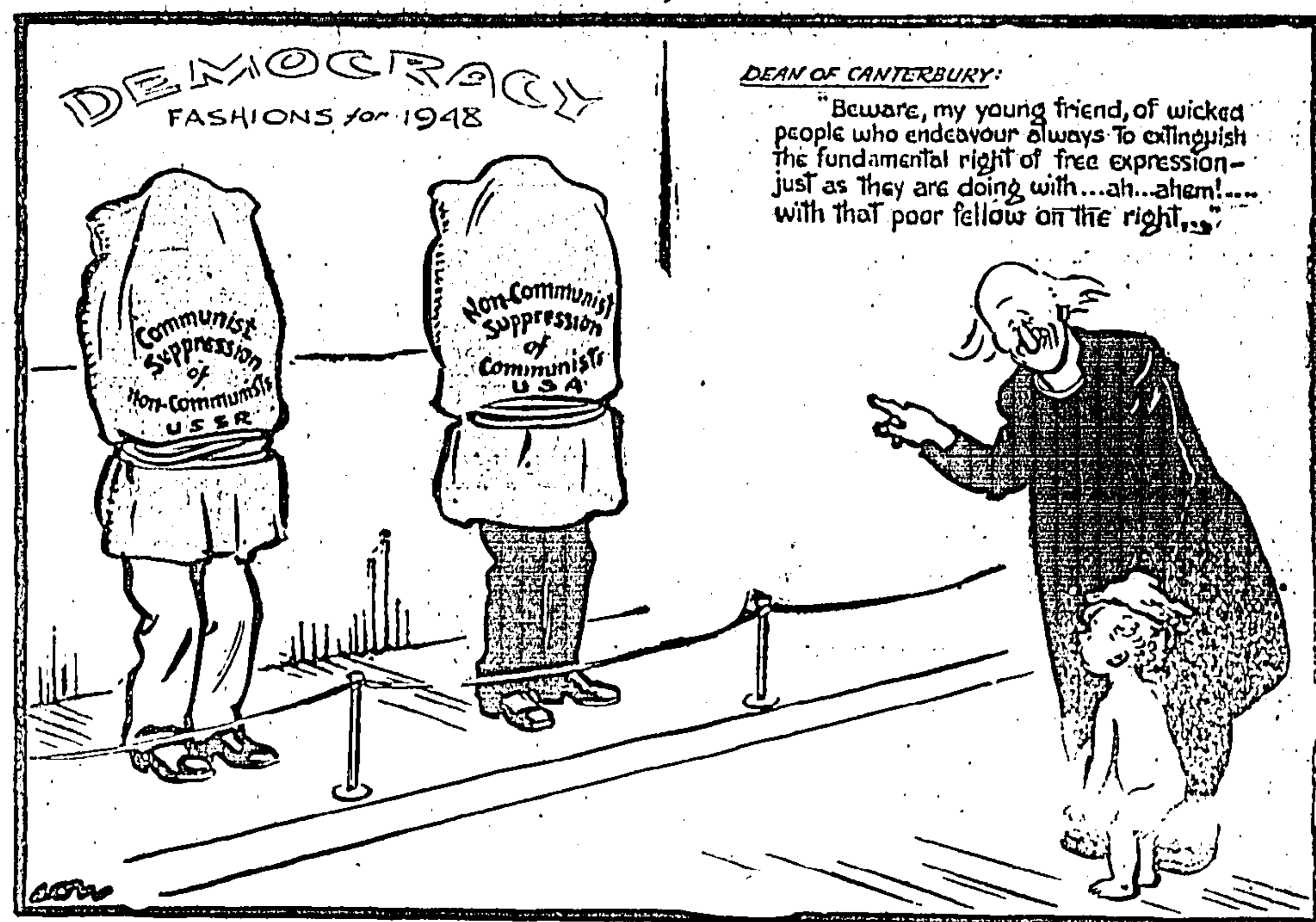
The Third Estate continued to skirmish with the Fourth Estate. Following several incidents in the House of Commons, in which journalists and journalists were involved, the suspicion grew in Fleet-street that politicians, smarting under criticism, are looking for war. It would be a pity, but Fleet-street would win. The people would see to it.

Art and artists showed few signs of a desire to stir from lethargy. H. E. Bates (fiction) and Osbert Sitwell (autobiography) were right out in front as writers. Carol Reed's "Odd Man Out" was easily the best film. Priestley's "The Linden Tree" the best play. There was no poet to note.

## —And a fish diet

SCIENCE stood still, aghast at what it had done. But Dr. Carlton Simon spoke up bravely to a meeting of police chiefs. Al Capone would have been law-abiding on a fish diet, he said. It was also discovered that if you toss a coin heads comes up more often, and that fat people are not really jolly.

But the main thing was that the sun shone as never before.



IDEOLOGIES ALTER CASES

(Copyright in All Countries)

## DOCTORS DRAFT SECRET 'BEAT-BEVAN' QUIZ

by JOHN DEANE POTTER

LONDON, JAN. 9. LAST night 370 doctors from all over Britain sat in secret session in Bloomsbury and decided on a three-question quiz to be posted to 56,000 doctors asking them for the last time: Do you want to be nationalised?

It was the doctors' final attempt to resist the Act to turn them into salaried civil servants. Yesterday they argued for six hours in the British Medical Association headquarters in Tavistock-square, W.C., about the Government proposals.

Only a third of British doctors are in favour of them; the B.M.A. thinks some may now change their minds.

The three questions which may make them join the opposition are secret, but this is the forecast from the B.M.A. lobbies last night:—

1. SHOULD DOCTORS be free to decide whether they will enter public service, and also be able to choose the area of their practice?
2. IS IT ESSENTIAL for the benefit of the patients that doctors should be allowed to buy and sell the goodwill of their practices?
3. SHOULD DOCTORS be paid a basic salary instead of a fee-per-head of the patients on their panel?

The quiz was accepted without opposition. What the 370

delegate doctors had in mind can be judged from these QUOTES IN THE CORRIDORS:

"We shall be turned into civil servants and do civil servant takes the same interest in his job as the man who is working for himself."

"Admittedly some Harley-street specialists make a lot of money now, but it is better for a few to make too much than for everyone to be treated by medio-critics."

"The scheme will turn doctors into veterinary surgeons. As State servants their concern will be to answer the question: 'Is this animal fit for work?'"

"In New Zealand, where this scheme has been tried, it is difficult to get a doctor after six, because the patient-doctor relationship has gone."

"The scheme will cost the public £152,000,000 a year, or about £4 per head—much more than the average person pays today in doctors' bills."

"Young men faced with being civil servants, with £300 a year basic salary and 15s. 2d. for each patient, will feel too settled. They will either not go in for medicine at all or they will stay where they are and not take the risk of becoming specialists."

"Many patients will register with their doctor and still pay him extra for their visits. This will lead to a black market in medicine."

## RESOLVED—

The doctors—who regard Aneurin Bevan, Minister of Health, as a man whose method of negotiation is to alternate blandishments with threats—closed last night's session with this resolution:

"The elected representatives of the medical profession, consider the National Health Service Act of 1946 in its present form is so grossly at variance with the essential principles of our profession that it should be rejected absolutely by all practitioners."

BY THE WAY  
by Beachcomber

THERE was an empty feeling in my stomach when I received a note saying that the Snail-Watching Society had wound up its activities.

It is so much more pleasant to watch a snail than a jet plane, and so much more instructive. Hesiod called the snail Phereoklos the house-carrier, and a later writer has rather charmingly referred to snails as "creatures of retiring habits." I never stop repeating that there are, or were, two places where they understand the cooking of snails. One is the eating-house of Benoit in Compiegne; the other is a little hamlet lost among the Causses, near Millau. Its name is Masseblau.

## A garden statue

WERE I a wealthy man I would hire a sculptor—not one of the enlightened ones who hack a few bits off a lump of stone and call it "Twilight," but a genuine artist, and I would bid him make a statue of a snail. This I would place at the end of a grass walk between clipped yews. Beneath it would be written *Lente, lente currite, noctis coctice.*

And whenever I grew tired of watching the mad world rushing on to destruction (faster than sound) I would contemplate my snail.

## Foulcough again

"MY daughter," said the lady, "is devoted to riding. She won't go anywhere without her horse."

"Enter them both for the Leger," said a thick voice. All eyes turned to Captain Foulcough, who had been brought to the house by Vita Brevis, for once under his own name. Up to that moment he had behaved himself. But the strain was too much. "You must be joking," said the lady. "So I must," said Foulcough, catching Vita's eye. "Well, enter the gal for the Leger and take the horse home." Whereupon the hostess intervened tactfully to say that the days were drawing in.

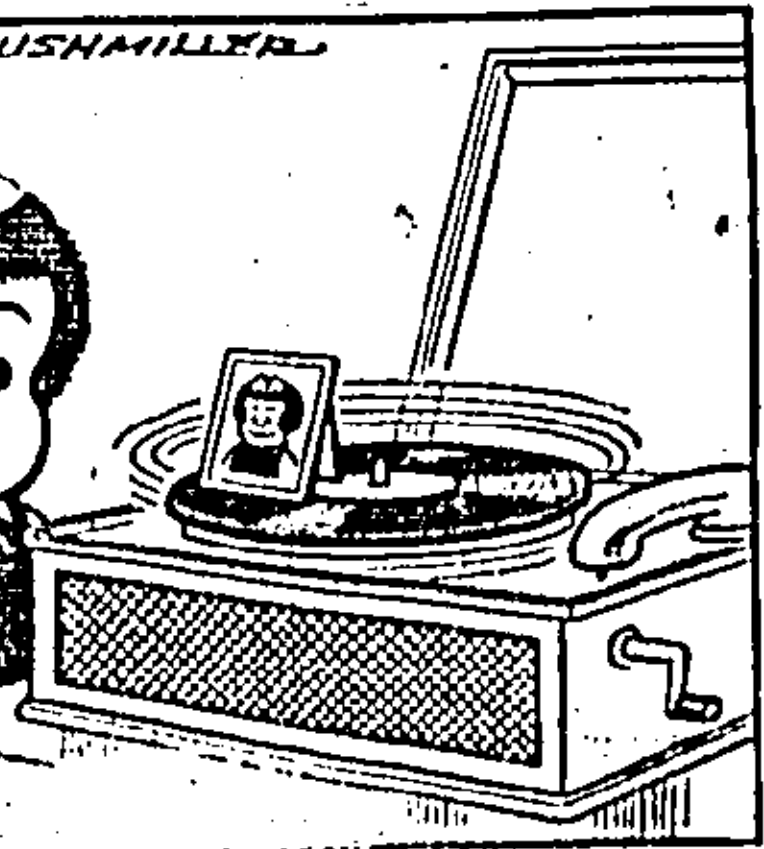
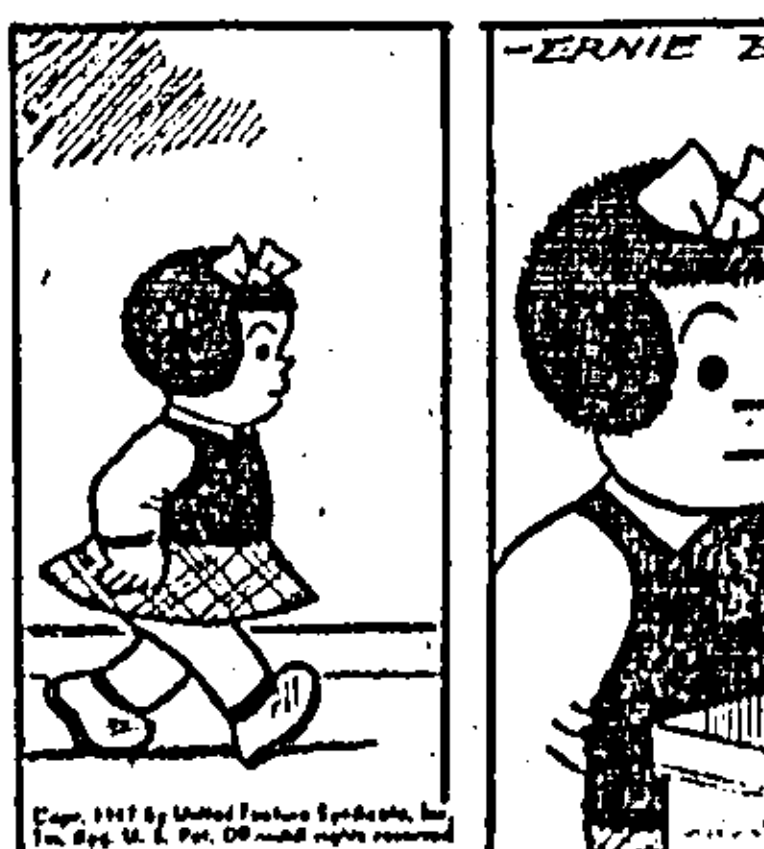
## Oh, I say, look here!

The stolen potatoes were found in the house of a Russian officer.

(News Item.)

AS Napoleon said, "Scratch a Russian and you find a Tater."

NANCY It Says Here



By Ernie Bushmiller

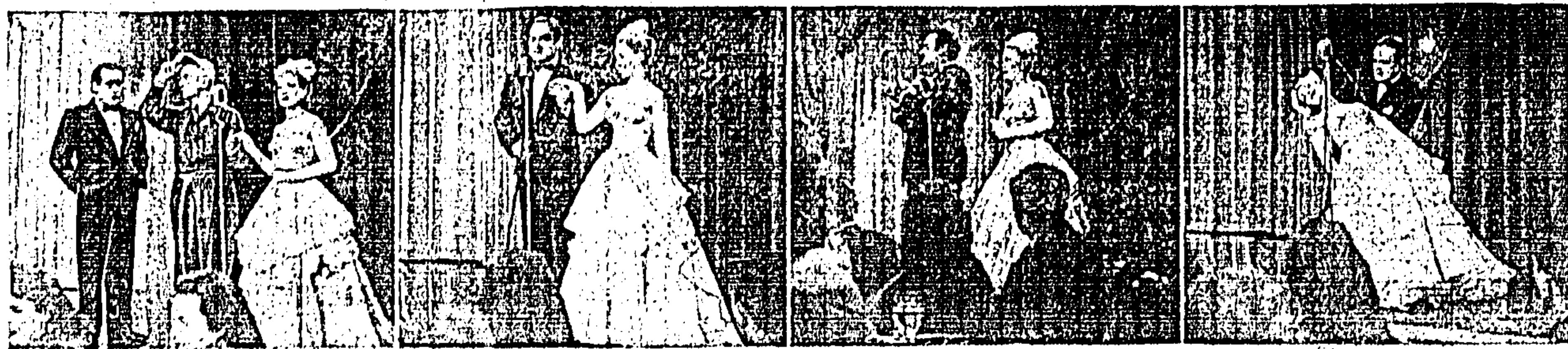


## PHOTOSTRIP SERIAL—No. 16

## HOW A HOLLYWOOD STAR IS BORN ★

## SYNOPSIS:

"The Blonde" muffed her screen test and went into a temperamental tantrum, which surely eliminated her from ever getting a contract at Paramount or any other studio.



"The Blonde" may be "finished" at the movie studio, but she is on the programme to sing at a big Variety Club show, of which Bob Hope is the master of ceremonies. The only trouble is that "The Blonde" is not a singer. She wants to go on,

however, so she worked out a plan whereby Catherine sings into an off-stage microphone while she ("The Blonde") sings only in pantomime. Director George Marshall shows Bob how he wants the scene enacted, and Hope then introduces "The

Blonde" to the audience. Just as she is about to do her number, "The Blonde" gets a signal which tells her Catherine is not ready to sing into the off-stage mic. So, to get out of her dilemma she pretends to faint. (To be continued tomorrow)

## BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS



Posed by Dorothy Lamour for Lois Leeds.

Do You Know?, asks Lois Leeds.

## DO YOU KNOW?

Do you know that vinegar rinses will soften harsh hair?

Do you know that creams, when beaten up well, seem to go farther and are more pleasant to use?

Do you know that the longer hemline puts the spotlight on your ankles?

Do you know that suits now have skirts at about 14 inches from the floor for the women of average height?

Do you know that little bags of oatmeal can be used in "hard" water to make it milky soft?

Do you know that some of the new lipstick shades are matched to the colours in the paintings by the masters?

Do you know that Purple frames on eyeglasses look beautiful on white-haired women who wear purple eyeshadow and give the hair a Purple tinge?

Do you know that Gray is so popular that it has become a basic costume colour?

Do you know that a last year's to-the-hemline coat looks old-fashioned with three inches of skirt showing, but looks new and exciting if cut off five inches and worn with a slim skirt in the new length?

Do you know that huge bows, tied from silk scarves, are being worn to tie the hair?

Do you know that 60-inch necklaces are now back in fashion?

Do you know that old jet jewelry will make you look glamorous?

Minute Makeup  
by GABRIELLE



If you have Dry Hair, massage your too-dry scalp with a special ointment for dry hair. Massage a too-oily scalp with an ointment for oily hair. Shampoo your hair every week with a liquid soapless shampoo. In this way you will keep your hair in a healthy and beautiful condition. Have your hair cut by an expert, if possible. And get a professional permanent. Then you can follow any style that pleases you.

## SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"Maize says it's much harder to prepare meals on those food-saving days—sounds like the first propaganda for a raise!"

## Atom Bomb Influences Surrealist Paintings

Artist Salvador Dali disclosed that his surrealist paintings of the future would be influenced considerably by the atom bomb.

"I am no longer interested in the psychopathological," he announced. "My ambition is to recuperate the traditional techniques of old masters to interpret the new conception of physics."

Just what effect this new phase will have on his melted watches and crutch-supported faces is difficult to predict.

The most obvious changes shown in his first exhibition since 1945 are the pictures' titles.

Two canvases are labelled "Intra-atomic Equilibrium of a Swan's Feather" and "The Three Sphinxes of Bikini." There is an unfinished one labelled, "Leda Atomica." One picture, not on the atomic side—is titled, "One Second Before the Awakening from a Dream Provoked by the Flight of a Bee Around a Pomegranate." Dali explained that this one was created right in the middle of his change from a psychological painter to a physical one.

## Lock Of Terra Firma

Another change brought on by the atom smashers which is evident in the latest Dali creation is the lack of terra firma. Everything is suspended in space; nothing touches.

In the opus, "One Second Before Awakening etc.," Dali pictures a very lovely lady, without clothing, lying on (without touching) a rock which hangs over a desert. Leaping at the lady are two tigers. The first one looks as though he had been quite a few meales days.

The second tiger, has his mouth open about to gulp down the first tiger. This second tiger is in for a surprise, too, for behind him is a fish—mouth wide open—looking on hungrily.

In this picture Dali said he was "trying to interpret the philosophical and poetic conception of true physics."

"I am developing systematically," he said.

## Leda Undraped

In "Leda Atomica," Dali's version of an atomic-age Leda and the swan of fairy tale fame, lovely lady (no clothes on this one, either) is suspended above a pedestal with her foot resting in space above a book which is poised in mid-air above a beach that does not touch the sea.

Commenting on this picture in two years of the Dali News, a Dali-boasting paper put out by—you know who?—Dali, says:

"The sea does not touch the shore, because, as I believe, the separation of the elements earth and water, which is at the root of the creative mystery of animality."

In a reply of marked simplicity, Dali said of his coming atomic-influenced paintings: "I haven't begun them yet."

## SHE GOT THE HOOK, HE GOT THE BIRD

A married couple hooked the same fish on their lines in the Myakka State Park in Florida.

The wife got the last word, and the fish.

G. L. Miller and his wife were fishing from opposite sides of their boat. A big bream snatched Mrs. Miller's hook. It darted under the boat and swallowed Miller's bait.

The tug-of-war that followed landed the fish. Both claimed the catch. Last reports officially credited Mrs. Miller with the prize.

## Check Your Knowledge

- Where is Mount Etna?
- Where did the game of ice hockey originate?
- Locate Mandalay.
- What country first developed gunpowder?
- How many black keys are there in an octave on a piano?
- What mineral is the source of radium?

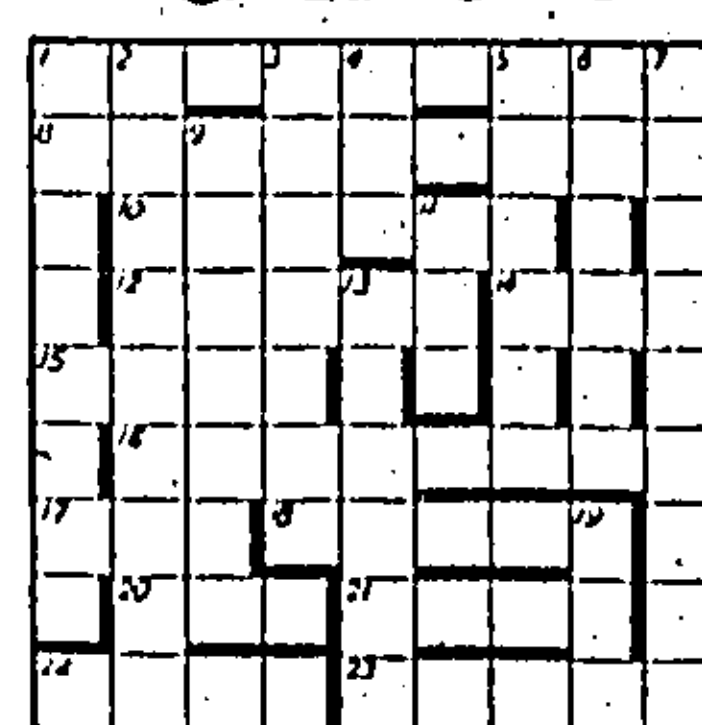
## Rupert and the Big Bang—23



Mr. Bear cheers up a bit at Rupert's idea, and, getting the garden broom, he makes up the pile of wet rubbish neatly. I'm surprised that you have such large fires, works left after your outing last night," he says. Rupert doesn't answer, for he doesn't want to break his promise to Fingo. Instead, he takes one of the two remaining squibs and, kneeling down, pushes it point foremost into the heart of the pile. Then he stands up and asks for some matches.

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## CROSSWORD



- Across
- No place for the ladies apparently. (4, 5)
  - A reduced copy of anything. (9)
  - Name often applied to the form. (10)
  - Colloquially stylish. (5)
  - The male of the species. (3)
  - Inventious I was in this part of the church. (4)

- Down
- Exemption from loss. (8)
  - A sun tiger (anagram). (10)
  - See 5 Down.
  - From here, jigger looked down on Paris. (6, 5)
  - Look. (3)
  - The spirit repeats in return. (10)
  - Some float. (1)
  - Room number (anagram). (9)
  - Natural simplicity. (7)
  - Look. (3)
  - Broken coffee for a start. (3, 5)
  - Stoplight. (3)

## DUMB BELLS



## McKENNEY ON BRIDGE

How to Dope Out An Opening Lead

By WILLIAM E. McKENNEY

(Last in a series of six special Lesson Hands.)

ONE of my pet theories is: when in doubt, lead a spade. Of course that is not actually a theory. My idea is that if you have to guess on an opening lead, always give consideration to a spade opening. Naturally you will not open a spade if the bidding indicates that it would be wrong, or if your partner has made a bid, or if you have a sound suit to open.

Look at the bidding of today's hand. South originally passed, then bid two no trump. He ought to have a minimum of a trick and a

♠ K J 8	♥ A Q 10 7
♦ A K 7 5 2	♣ 8 4 3
♠ J 9	♥ 6 4
♦ A Q 3	♣ 7 5 2
♠ 6 5 3 2	♥ N
♦ 10 9	W
♥ A Q 8 7	E
♠ 8 4	S
	Dealer
♠ 9 4	♥ 10 3 2
♦ K J 10	♣ K J 10

Lesson Hand—Neither vul.

South West North East

Pass Pass 1♥ Pass

2 N.T. Pass 3 N.T. Pass

Opening—♠ 2

half, plus some honour cards. If he has a trick and a half, it should be distributed among two or three suits.

It all probability it would be king-jack and king-ten combinations.

Therefore West knows that if he opens a diamond, in all likelihood he will lead into South's king and probably into a tenace position.

North did not bid spades, nor did South bid spades over one heart.

This should indicate to West that his partner has something in spades.

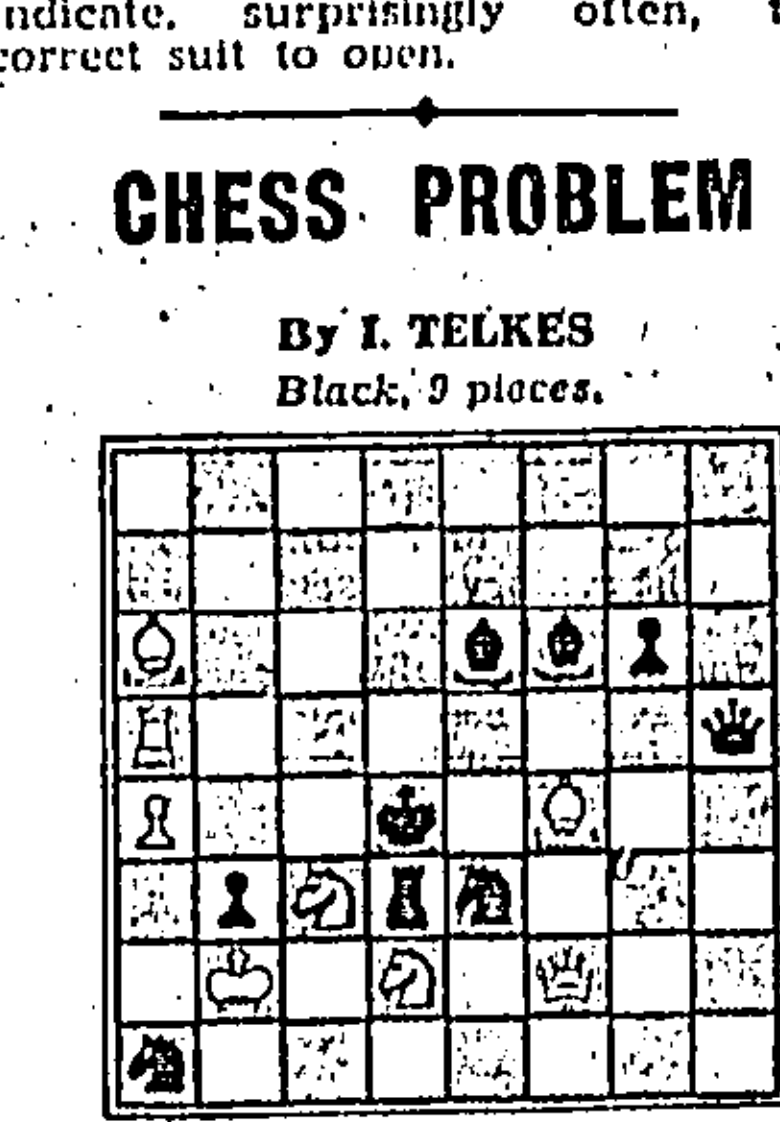
With a spade opening, the eight was played from dummy, East won with the ten, and he had no course except to shift to a diamond. As a result East and West cashed the first six tricks. If a diamond had been opened, North and South would have cashed the first ten tricks.

Let me remind you not to open a spade just because you do not know what to open. Reason out the situation and see if a spade is not the most promising opening. A study of the hand from that standpoint will indicate, surprisingly often, the correct suit to open.

CHess PROBLEM

By I. TELKES

Black, 9 pieces.



White, 8 pieces.

White to play and mate in two.

Solution to yesterday's problem:

1. K-K3. 1... K-K1. 2. K-K1. 2... K-K1. 3. K-K1. 3... K-K1. 4. K-K1. 4... K-K1. 5. K-K1. 5... K-K1. 6. K-K1. 6... K-K1. 7. K-K1. 7... K-K1. 8. K-K1. 8... K-K1. 9. K-K1. 9... K-K1. 10. K-K1. 10... K-K1. 11. K-K1. 11... K-K1. 12. K-K1. 12... K-K1. 13. K-K1. 13... K-K1. 14. K-K1. 14... K-K1. 15. K-K1. 15... K-K1. 16. K-K1. 16... K-K1. 17. K-K1. 17... K-K1. 18. K-K1. 18... K-K1. 19. K-K1. 19... K-K1. 20. K-K1. 20... K-K1. 21. K-K1. 21... K-K1. 22. K-K1. 22... K-K1. 23. K-K1. 23... K-K1. 24. K-K1. 24... K-K1. 25. K-K1. 25... K-K1. 26. K-K1. 26... K-K1. 27. K-K1. 27... K-K1. 28. K-K1. 28... K-K1. 29. K-K1. 29... K-K1. 30. K-K1. 30... K-K1. 31. K-K1. 31... K-K1. 32. K-K1. 32... K-K1. 33. K-K1. 33... K-K1. 34. K-K1. 34... K-K1. 35. K-K1. 35... K-K1. 36. K-K1. 36... K-K1. 37. K-K1. 37... K-K1. 38. K-K1. 38... K-K1. 39. K-K1. 39... K-K1. 40. K-K1. 40... K-K1. 41. K-K1. 41... K-K1. 42. K-K1. 42... K-K1. 43. K-K1. 43... K-K1. 44. K-K1. 44... K-K1. 45. K-K1. 45... K-K1. 46. K-K1. 46... K-K1. 47. 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# 200,000 GERMANS OUT ON STRIKE IN RUHR

Berlin, Jan. 21.—Some 200,000 German workers in the Anglo-American zones walked out today in token strikes against food shortages as unrest spread in the industrial Ruhr and the British suppressed the Communist-inspired People's Congress.

## FEDERATION OF MALAYA CREATED

Kuala Lumpur, Jan. 22.—Only the Crown Colony of Singapore was exempted in the signing of agreements yesterday by Great Britain with the rulers of nine Malayan states, creating a Federation of Malaya, and returning internal self-government to the Malay peninsula.

The new Federation, which represents the latest application of British liberal postwar colonial policy, will become a going concern after Governor Sir Edward Gent issues an Order-in-Council, probably about February 1.

Thereafter, Britain waives jurisdiction in Malaya over everything except external affairs, defence and appeals to the Privy Council, the Empire's supreme judicial body.

Sir Edward will become High Commissioner. British Resident Commissioners in each state will have advisory powers only.

The agreements were signed at a colourful ceremony at King's House in this capital, by Sir Edward for Britain and by the Sultans of Kedah, Kelantan, Pahang, Selangor, Perak and Trengganu, the Rajah of Perlis and His Highness Yang Di Pertuan Besar and other ruling chiefs of Negri Sembilan.

### Bitter Opposition

A special plane later flew to Johore for the signature of the Sultan of Johore. Illness prevented him from attending the ceremony here. His state also is a member of the new Federation.

Sir Edward, as the representative of the Crown, placed the former Straits Settlements of Malacca and Penang and the Province of Wellesley within the Federation.

The new Federation ends the Malayan Union, created in 1946. Under it, Malayan rulers were stripped of virtually all their powers. Bitter opposition by the populace brought the new scheme into being. A federal Legislative Assembly of 75 members was established as the chief representative body of the new Federation. Each state also has a Legislature.

### Chinese Objection

The Associated Chinese Chambers of Commerce of Malaya have announced they are boycotting the Legislatures until provisions of a new Constitution limiting citizenship and giving Malaya legislative majorities are rescinded.

The treaties signed soon after the war by Sir Harold Macmillan are abrogated. The Malayan rulers had protested that they were forced to become parties to the treaties against their will.—Associated Press.

## Last Days Of 5 Great Warships

(Continued from Page 1)

The cruiser Renown, completed in 1910, took the Duke of Windsor, then Prince of Wales, on a world tour in 1920-1922.

During the last war, she served in Norwegian, Mediterranean and Far Eastern waters. She twice carried Winston Churchill on his journeys to Allied conferences—bringing him to England after talks in Canada and the United States and taking him on his way to Alexandria on his way to the "Big Three" talks at Teheran.

Last October, it was announced that the active strength of the Home Fleet would be reduced to one cruiser and four destroyers because of manpower shortages and increased release rate.

This meant that temporarily Britain had only a token first-line defence in Home waters and that the Home Fleet was reduced to the proportions of a squadron for the first time in its history.

It was estimated then that since the end of the war, the Royal Navy had been reduced by over 1,000 warships. About 450, including one battleship, had been given, sold, or lent to other navies, 103 had been scheduled for scrapping, and about 500 had been put to reserve.

One other battleship, the 31,000-ton Warspite, now lies wrecked off the Cornish coast, where she ran aground last year on the way to a breaking-up yard.—Reuter.

## Gandhi Pleads For Compassion

New Delhi, Jan. 21.—Mahatma Gandhi referred today to the bomb incident near his prayer meeting last night and asked his audience "to have compassion for that young man who told the police he had come to kill me because he thought that I was an evil person."

There were more armed police guards about than usual when Mr. Gandhi was carried in a armchair to the small wooden platform from which he addressed the crowd through a microphone.—Reuter.

Upwards of 100,000 workers struck in Cologne, the spearhead of a movement reaching into all parts of the Ruhr.

In the American zone, 30,000 metal workers struck for half a day in Nuremberg.

The strikes broke out while General Lucius Clay, American Military Governor in Germany, was flying to Washington for consultations. Gen Clay was fresh from the Allied Control Council meeting at which Russia demanded that the British and Americans break up their plans for establishing joint administration of their occupation zones.

The new strikes re-emphasized the traditional position of the Ruhr as the focal point for labour trouble in Germany.

Wholly unconfirmed reports circulated that trouble is brewing on a scale that might require military force to handle.

A British Military Government decree banned the People's Congress from the Ruhr. Congress leaders claimed they represented the "voice of the German people."

The British announcement brought it to a head persistent suspicions that strong measures would be taken to counter any attempts at large-scale agitation in the Ruhr. British intelligence officers are reported to possess a "wanted" list of Ruhr troublemakers.—United Press.

### 24-Hour Standstill

Cologne, Jan. 21.—Eighty thousand workers here stayed at home today, bringing the life of the city to a standstill for 24 hours in a protest strike against the low food rations.

In Nuremberg, 100,000 workers also stopped work on orders of their trade unions. Forty thousand marched in a procession, carrying banners demanding the resignation of the Bavarian Government and an improvement in the food situation.

All the Cologne strikers are expected to return to work tomorrow, including the tramway workers who have been out for three days.

Dr. Schlang-Schöenberger, director of the Food and Agriculture Department of Bonn, was quoted by the German news service in the American zone saying: "I do not know how we are going to survive the next three months."

He told the Economic Council at Frankfurt that calm in the Ruhr region might maintain world peace. He asked the occupying powers to let the Germans buy high quality foodstuffs in neighbouring countries. The German population would be ready to pay for these by hard work, he added.

In Munich, the Bavarian Diet unanimously passed a motion asking the Bavarian Government to approach the United States Military Government with a request to free German dollar credits to buy fats abroad.

### Food Distributed

High quality foodstuffs, including meat, fat, sugar, herrings and flour, valued at \$50,000, have been placed at the disposal of the Ruhr population through Protestant Churches abroad. The German news service in the American zone reported tonight, and another similar quantity will be distributed shortly.

The British Military Government hold that enough foodstuffs, particularly bread grains, have been imported to ensure a regular ration of 1,500 calories a day throughout the year, if indigenous resources are fully utilized, a Reuter despatch from Düsseldorf stated.

The Anglo-American authorities in Germany have asked the bi-zonal Economic Council at Frankfurt to pass a law instructing the heads of the 23,000 small families in the combined zone to register all the food they possess.

The legislation would be designed to strike at hoarders and black market dealers hiding critically needed foodstuffs.

Under the scheme, all newspapers in the joint zone would suspend publication for several days to make available paper for the proposed food questionnaires.—Reuter.

### Marshall's Views

Washington, Jan. 21.—He was in full agreement with Mr. Ernest Bevin, the Foreign Secretary, as to the seriousness of the German food situation, Gen. George Marshall, Secretary of State, said today.

Commenting on Mr. Bevin's personal message to him on the subject of food for Germany, Gen. Marshall, at his press conference, said he was particularly interested in Mr. Bevin's ideas about supplies of fish for Germany from the Scandinavian countries.

He added that a reply to the British Foreign Secretary was under preparation.—Reuter.

### Buenos Aires Strike

Buenos Aires, Jan. 21.—A 48-hour strike by Buenos Aires dock workers, which began on Monday, to protest against an alteration ordered by the Labour Secretariat in the methods of handling coal cargoes, ended today.—Reuter.

**Alleged Attack By Dutch Troops**

Batavia, Jan. 21.—The Indonesian Republic Radio at Jogjakarta announced that 200 Dutch soldiers attacked the Malang area east of Central Java. It said the troops were supported by planes and mortars.

Such an attack would be a violation of the Dutch-Indonesian agreement ending hostilities. The radio said the attack occurred on Monday.—Associated Press.

## THREE-POWER TRIESTE H.Q. REJECTED

Lake Success, Jan. 21.—The United States, like the British Government, has rejected the Yugoslav suggestion that a joint Anglo-American-Yugoslav headquarters be established in Trieste.

The United States today notified this decision to the President of the United Nations Security Council.

The United States also considered that Yugoslavia had no right to interfere in the internal affairs of the Anglo-American zone of Trieste.

The American Government fully supported the action of Major-General Terence Riezy, commander of the Anglo-American Zone, in expelling M. Rudolph Kurelic, deputy chief of the Yugoslav Economic Liaison Mission, from the Anglo-American zone.

M. Kurelic had made public, the reply stated, criticisms of the Allied Military Government, although it had insisted that members of Yugoslav missions and delegations in the zone should abstain from propaganda activities and any form of press publicity.

The United States thought the suggestion of a joint headquarters was impracticable. In its reply it suggested that the necessary coordination of common economic problems of an Anglo-American and Yugoslav zone could be arranged satisfactorily and expeditiously through a full utilization of the existing liaison facilities.

The United States reply concerning the expulsion of M. Kurelic was delivered by the American Embassy in Belgrade to the Yugoslav Foreign Ministry on January 15.

The second United States reply was made on January 16 to the Yugoslav Ambassador in Washington. The Ambassador had protested against a meeting in Trieste last October of the Partito Repubblicano Italiano Dazione Della Venezia Giulia.—Reuter.

## HE REFUSED TO WORSHIP HIROHITO

Tokyo, Jan. 21.—In an unprecedented action, Jiichiro Matsumoto, left wing leader of the Socialist Democratic Party and Vice-President of the Upper House of Diet, refused today to be received in audience by Emperor Hirohito following the opening ceremony of the second national Diet.

"Why must a human being worship another human being?" Matsumoto told the press after refusing the audience.

It has been arranged for the Speaker and Vice-Speaker of the House of Representatives and President and Vice-President of the House of Councilors to proceed to Hirohito's presence and take a reverent bow.

All except Matsumoto were received in audience. Matsumoto said he objected to the word "taishu," meaning "worshipful audience," in referring to the Imperial audience.

He said: "Since the Diet invited the Emperor to the ceremony, it stands to reason that the President and Vice-President and the Speaker and Vice-Speaker of the Upper and Lower Houses should greet him. It is absurd, however, that the four should have to be individually received in an Imperial audience to worship him."—United Press.

## Useful Score By West Indies

Bridgetown, Barbados, Jan. 21.—The West Indies had scored 244 for three wickets by the close of play today in their first innings against England in the first cricket Test which began here today.—Reuter.

## NEW COMET SEEN

Prague, Jan. 21.—The State Observatory of Czechoslovakia has reported observing a new comet during the night of January 18.

The observatory described the comet as an object of the 10th actual magnitude, with increasing thickness in the centre and a short tail, moving north eastwards.—Reuter.

## Bomb On Doorstep

London, Jan. 21.—The Arab Office in London announced that a bomb had been found on its doorstep tonight.

The bomb was in the form of a booby trap timed to explode when the door was opened. The police, who removed the bomb, placed a guard outside the office.

When the bomb was discovered, all the staff had left except the Director General, Mr. Alami.—Reuter.



"You take France, England and Poland. I'll take care of the rest of the world!"

## POSSIBILITY OF U.S. LOANS FOR EUROPE

Washington, Jan. 21.—Mr. John Snyder, United States Secretary of the Treasury, today urged the European countries in the Marshall Plan to take "prompt and vigorous" measures for monetary stabilization.

Testifying before the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee, he forecast that when such adequate steps were accomplished, the United States would extend stabilization loans in addition to the aid she intends to give for the purchase of goods under the European recovery programme.

Mr. Snyder outlined the steps which he considered necessary by saying: "In most countries, modifications in tax structures and control of expenditures will be needed."

He added that bilateral agreements which the United States could sign with each of the 16 nations would outline the financial and monetary measures which European countries would undertake in order to stabilize currencies and maintain proper rates of exchange.

Without mentioning any country by name, Mr. Snyder also declared that the adjustment of some exchange rates may be expected in the course of European recovery, but stressed that this is a "very complex matter."

"Accordingly, it would not be a good policy for us to insist on modification of the exchange rates before we extend aid," he added.

The revision of the rates of individual countries would, instead, be considered as part of a development programme of internal and external stabilization in conjunction with United States assistance.

"To ensure that these revisions will be undertaken where necessary, recipient countries will be asked to agree that when, in the opinion of the United States Government, their exchange rates are imposing an unjustifiable burden on their balance of payments, they will consult with the International Monetary Fund about revision," Mr. Snyder said.

Turning to the United States' role in contributing to European financial stability, Mr. Snyder said: "After progress has been made toward the general stabilization in the European countries by balancing budgets, increasing production and expanding trade, the time will arrive when it may be appropriate to make stabilization loans which would give greater assurance to the people of the participating countries that the stabilization will be permanent."

It is estimated the discovery will furnish about 1,000,000 tons annually while Spanish requirements are about 600,000 tons which means leaving some 400,000 tons for export.

The sources said the ministers also reported favourably on the timber possibilities of Spanish Guinea, recommending to rush manufacture of cellulose which economically is feasible to ship to Spain, relieving the acute paper and newsprint shortage.—United Press.

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## Letters To The Editor

Sir,—There are doubtless in this colony many people who are interested in stamp collecting for fun and profit judging by the many philatelists here. To these people, it may not be known that there is a Society in Hongkong named "The China Philatelic Association. This Association was founded some two years ago and the membership is steadily increasing.

To promote greater interest and pleasure amongst stamp collectors, it has been decided to hold a Philatelic Exhibition on January 24 and 25, at the St. Francis Hotel, to which the public is cordially invited, and constructive criticisms and suggestions will be gratefully received.

HENRY HO, Hon. Secretary, The China Philatelic Association.

In Appreciation

Sir,—I, and many of my comrades in the RAF desire to express our sorrow at the passing of Major F. S. Moller, of Matre, Seychelles. In 1942, when the tide of Battle was against us and we commenced operations for Madagascar, Seychelles held a predominant French civil population. Major Moller personally supervised essential aid to the Air Force and rendered us all the assistance possible.

C. WHITE, Warrant Officer, R.A.F.

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## Differences Develop Again In Indonesia

Batavia, Jan. 21.—Only two days after the Dutch and Indonesian agreement to end their two years and five months dispute, differences were developing today over the interpretation of the six-point plan put forward on Monday by the United Nations Security Council's "Good Offices" Committee.

Dutch disagreement is believed to be about the "clarification" of the Committee's principles given at a meeting last week with the Indonesians at Jogjakarta, the Republican capital of Java.

The Dutch had not seen this clarification when both parties accepted the plan on Monday.

The Dutch Minister of Overseas Territories, Mr. J. A. Jonkman, told the Dutch Parliament today that the Netherlands Government considered itself bound only by the six points drawn up by the "Good Offices" Committee, a Reuter message from The Hague reported.

He said the Dutch delegation had so informed the Committee on Tuesday, and added that the Dutch delegation "naturally reserved all rights with regard to the views of the Republican delegation and the 'clarification' of the six points."

Mr. Jonkman said an explanation was expected "very shortly."

The Republicans had accepted the six principles on Monday "subject to the minutes" of the Jogjakarta meeting.

An approved version of the minutes was handed to the Dutch last night and was being closely examined today.

**Netherlands Sovereignty**

The first of the six principles noted that Netherlands sovereignty would remain in Indonesia until transferred to a sovereign United States of Indonesia, in which the Republic would accept state status.

A Republican spokesman in Batavia today claimed the minutes of the Jogjakarta meeting meant that the existing status of the Republic was not compromised by the principle and would continue until something to the contrary was agreed upon by both parties.

The "Good Offices" Committee's "clarification" was given in a reply to a Republican question about the position of the Republic's existing policy on defence, foreign relations and foreign relations.

Some Dutch sources in Batavia thought today that negotiations might be reopened on the political principles. They said they were "confused and quite surprised" after reading the minutes of last week's Jogjakarta meeting, which led to the signing of the truce in the Indies.

A Netherlands East Indies Government spokesman said the minutes of most formal meetings between the Indonesians and the Committee were given to the Dutch much earlier than had been done this time.

**Indonesian Acceptance**

The minutes referred to the conceptions of the discussions about the principles, but in the opinion of the Dutch they had no value in relation to their acceptance because the Republic had bound itself to them in a way which could only be considered as agreeing with the view of the Dutch delegation.

Dutch sources said Dr. Amir Sjarifuddin, the Indonesian Premier, in a letter of acceptance of the truce and the political principles—dated January 15, accepted the six principles without reservation.

Explanations are expected to be sought on Saturday, when the American and Australian members of the Security Council's committee, Dr. Frank Graham and Justice R. C. Kirby, are expected in Batavia.

The Dutch Cabinet held a special meeting this morning, believed to be on the latest Indonesian development, Reuter reported from The Hague.

Mr. Paul Van Zeeland, the Belgian member of the "Good Offices" Committee, who arrived in The Hague today on his way to Brussels, met Baron C. Van Boetzeler Van Oosterhout, the Dutch Foreign Affairs Minister.—Reuter.

**INTENSE EARTH TREMOR**

Buenos Aires, Jan. 21.—Telephone and telegraph communications were interrupted today by an earth tremor of "unusual intensity."

The tremor was felt over a wide area of Eastern Argentina.

In 1944, 2,000 people were killed when the city of San Juan was razed by an earthquake.—Reuter.

**ANNOUNCEMENT**

Mr and Mrs H. A. Castro announce the forthcoming marriage of their eldest daughter, Miss Maria de la Soledad Castro, to Mr. Carlos Rene Rossetti, eldest son of Mr. C. S. Rossetti, on 31st January, 1948, at 4 p.m. at St. Joseph's Church. No invitations are being issued but all friends and relatives are invited to the ceremony and reception at No. 9A, Broom Road, Blue-Pool Road, Happy Valley.

**NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS**

Advertisers are requested to note that not less than 24 hours notice prior to the day of publication should be given for all commercial display advertisements, change of copy, etc. Notices and Classified Advertisements will be received up till 4.30 p.m. for the following day.

Printed and published by FREDERICK JENNY FRANKLIN for and on behalf of South China Morning Post Limited, at 1-3 Wyndham Street, City of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong.

**OUTWARD MAILS**

Unless otherwise stated, registered articles and parcels close 30 minutes earlier than the ordinary mail. If mail close before 5 p.m. on previous day.

**THURSDAY, JANUARY 22**

Closing Times by Air

Bangkok, Singapore, Batavia, Colombo, Saigon and Australia, 3 p.m.

Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin and Peking, Reg. 3 p.m.

Canton, Swatow, Amoy and Foochow, Reg. 3 p.m.

Kowloon, Reg. 3 p.m.

Canton (Train) 2 p.m.

Strait, Ceylon, East and South Africa, Aden, Egypt & Europe via London (Sea) 3.30 p.m.

Manila, Honolulu, USA, Canada, Central and South America via San Francisco (No Parcels for Canada) (Sea) 2.30 p.m.

Shanghai (Sea) 3 p.m.

Japan (Ordinary letters & cards only) (Sea) 3 p.m.

Macao, Tientsin & Shekhi (Sea) 4 p.m.

Kowloon (Sea) 4 p.m.

Canton (Sea) 5 p.m.

**FRIDAY, JANUARY 23**

Closing Times by Air

Shanghai, Reg. 9 a.m.

Amoy, Reg. 9 a.m.

Malacca, Singapore, Augusta & London, Reg. 3 p.m.

Saigon and Paris, Reg. 3 p.m.

Hong Kong, Reg. 3 p.m.

Amoy, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin and Peking, Reg. 3 p.m.

Saigon, Reg. 3 p.m.

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Japan (Ordinary letters & cards only) (Sea) 3 p.m.

Macao, Tientsin & Shekhi (Sea) 4 p.m.

Kowloon (Sea) 4 p.m.

Canton (Sea) 5 p.m.

**BATURDAY, JANUARY 24**

Closing Times by Air

Shanghai, Reg. 9 a.m.

Amoy, Reg. 9 a.m.

Malacca, Singapore, Augusta & London, Reg. 3 p.m.

Saigon and Paris, Reg. 3 p.m.

Hong Kong, Reg. 3 p.m.

Amoy, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin and Peking, Reg. 3 p.m.

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